CULTI VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

...ed Saturday Mornings, by a Society of Gentle... t No. 20 North Market Street.
..., $2,00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ...ths 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year ...will be added to the $2,00.
...criptions received at No. 20 North Market and at the printing office, over No. 29 State entrance in Congress Square—none for a less ...an six months.
Communications, post paid, should be addressed to ...ditor—papers will be continued until payment of ...rages unless the Proprietors otherwise decide. ...riends will please forward their advertisements ...Printer.

...RICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOK-FARMING AGAIN.

Mr. Walter Hains of Winthrop made ...ement to the Kennebec Agricultural ...y in writing, showing the quantity ...atoes raised by him on an acre and ...pense of raising as below.

...says, "I had one acre measured and ...sured 299 bushels—not so great a ...s I have raised but a cheap one. ...expense of raising is as follows.

...ughing - - - -	3,00
...rowing, - - - -	1,00
...ting, - - - -	2,00
...ing. - - - - -	1,75
...vesting and putting in cellar,	5,00
	12,75
Cr. by 299 bushels at 25c per bushel, - - - -	$74,75
Deduct expenses, - - -	12,75
...use of land and profit,	$62,00"

...H. says he put on 12 loads of ma... ...15 bushels to the load; these must be ...loads for our ox-carts usually hold ...at 30 bushels; he put on therefore ...al to 18 common ox-cart loads. Now ...claiming a premium of the Society how ...it happen that Mr. H. forgot to count ...expense of the manure—the carting, ...the spreading? He used 22 bushels of ...also—should not this be counted as ...the expense? If potatoes in Win... ...re worth 25 cents in Autumn they ...e worth something in seedtime.

...n he puts the harvesting of 299 ...els at 5,00. We will just say to Mr. ...he shall be our potatoe digger next ...at such a price! If he had set this ...n at 15 dollars he would have come ...ch nigher the mark. We are a pota... digger of fifty years standing and we ...often known 5 cents per bushel to be ...for digging; and we never com... ...ead of a hired man when he harvested ...t into the cellar 20 bushels per day, ...man's wages and board in Oct. can... counted less than 1,00 per day.

...ther, he counts the furrowing out ...planting the 22 bushels of seed in S., ...hills $2,00—nothing for cutting pota... —but these are only small errors and ...easily be overlooked by the Commit...

...will now take the liberty to make ...statement for Mr. Hains and sub... ...h to all practical farmers in any ...the country.

...ghing, harrowing, and ...eing as Mr. H. has them,	5,75
...vesting, - - - -	15,00
...ure 18 loads at 1,00—but ...will suppose the potatoes ...ke up one half of it, -	9,00
...ling on and spreading, 2 men, ...oxen, 1 cart, 1 day, -	3,00
...ting 4000 hills and fur... ...owing out, 4 days la...bor, - - - - -	4,00
...ushels seed potatoes in ...ed time one third high... than H. sets them at ...rvest time, - -	8,25
	45,00

...we make the whole expense 45 instead of 12,75—more than three ...s high as Mr. H. makes it when he ...akes to show the Society how cheap ...raise potatoes.

...presume he obtained his premium, ...is should have been added to his 62 ...clear profits on one acre of pota... We wonder how Mr. H. could have ...t out—for it must have been his ...idea when he made out his state...

...Kennebec is an excellent country ...atoes, and if 25 cents can be ob... ...for them in Autumn this is a good ...s.

But they do not usually bring that sum in Winthrop. We have more than once sent potatoes from Kennebec County to Boston—had them sold for 25 cents, and out of that paid for the transportation!

A Mr. S. N. Watson makes out his statement on raising 465 bushels of ruta-bagas on half an acre of ground.

He estimates the labor of planting at ¾ of a day's work. It is not less than 2 days labor. He counts the harvesting 4 days labor. Now who can pull—top—and put in to the cellar 115 bushels of ruta bagas in a day?

These statements are going the rounds of the papers with no other comments than an expression of admiration at such profits on an acre of potatoes, and a happy reflection on the usefulness of *accurate* reports from cultivators.

STERLING.

This is one of the farming towns of the county of Worcester. It was formerly a part of the town of Lancaster, and was usually called Chockset. It was incorporated in 1781, and received its name in compliment to Lord Sterling, of New Jersey, who served as a general in the American army in the war of the Revolution.

The surface of this town is generally very uneven, though there is but little broken or waste land in it. Some parts are more sandy than the farmer likes, but the hills afford excellent pasturage, and here may be made the best of butter and cheese.

There are some disadvantages in cultivating uneven ground, but we must always bear in mind that we cannot have rich vallies, independent of hills. Flat, level countries, are not the most to be coveted either for health or for harvests. Level districts are often destitute of water, and the soil is not superior to that of hilly countries. Extensive plains in Europe are of little value compared with what the same tracts would be with a surface as uneven as that of Sterling.

Our course should be, on these uneven lands, to rely more on pasturing and less on the raising of grain. When we use the plough, as we must occasionally on all our highlands, if we would make them productive, we should endeavor to run the furrows as horizontally as may be, instead of making channels up and down the sides of the hills in which the rains may concentrate and carry down the rich mould.

Plaster must be valuable, we should judge, on some of these hills, and where plaster suits the soil, we have less need of the plough—but all lands are made better by being often subverted and giving all the particles a new position and new neighbors. It is entirely wrong to let pastures lie by the fifty years together, yielding now only one fourth of what they once did, and of what they would do again, if properly managed—and this may be effected without manure.

Instead of fencing off twenty acres for four or five cows, one fourth of that number should be made to feed them. We would remind our friends in Sterling that we have often seen land which has not been manured these ten years, and which is naturally no better than theirs,—one acre of which will now feed a cow well, through the summer.

This town is well watered. The principal stream is Still River. The water from the smaller rivulets may be so turned as to be conducted over the surface of most of the lands—performing the process of irrigation—but we are not in favor of turning water over English grass. It serves a much better purpose on the water grasses.

There is a beautiful village in the centre of this town, consisting of two churches and twenty dwelling houses. In 1837 the population was 1650. They are situated about 40 miles west of Boston, and 12 northerly of Worcester. Chairs are here manufactured in great numbers—there being not less than 24 factories for them and for cabinet ware—value of these articles annually manufactured, $53,228. There were also made in 1837, 22,500 Palm-leaf hats, and $500 worth of scythe snaiths.

The farmers of Sterling don't intend to be in the rear of their neighbors in improvements in agriculture. They are wide awake in making experiments, and noticing the progress which others have made in the honorable occupation of tilling the soil of freemen, and we wish them all success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—I wish to inquire of you or some of your correspondents what can be done to bring a meadow into a bearing state that has cranberry vines very thin over it. I mow the meadow in July or the first of August, the hay is of a poor quality and not more than six or seven hundred to the acre, the berries grow very thin over the whole of it, not more than two or three bushels to the acre, now if there is any way which this meadow can be made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, I should be very grateful for the information how to do it.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Boston, Feb. 8th.

We would say to "A young farmer" there is a great difference in cranberry vines. Some are much more productive and bear larger berries than others. But all may be improved by good management. We find the vines produce more and spread better over a meadow when it is kept flowed through the winter, and the water need not be drawn off in general before May.

When there is much grass in the meadow it is advisable to mow the grass early —that is, mow it before August commences—but it must not be mown close—the vines should be left untouched.

These vines seem natural in some of the poorest of our meadows—that is, where the grass is poorest. But whether they can be cultivated to advantage where they do not spring up naturally we cannot say. We understand that some people endeavor to make the vines spread by transplanting them from patches where they are too thick, to vacant spots. This may be done in September.

We have heard it asserted that cranberries may be cultivated in any garden, and that they do not require so much wet as they usually find in meadows but we have no experience in regard to it. [Ed.

Clay Soils. All clay soils intended for spring culture should be turned up in the fall to receive the benefit of the action of the winter's frost, which mellows and reduces it infinitely better than any treatment which man is susceptible of giving it. If very *tenacious*, its condition may be greatly improved, by simply adding sand to it, after the ploughing, and so harrowing it as thorougly, to mix the two together. Instances of this practice are numerous in Europe, and are said to have been so decidedly striking as to excite surprise. In numerous cases the advantages have been equally great as if the clay had been heavily manured.

Reproduction of Fruit. It is said that apples, pears, peaches, and various other fruits, will not produce their *like* from the *seed*. May not this arise from the fact of various kinds of each sort being planted together, the farina of the one is carried by the industrious bee to the other, and a hybrid produced? Would it not be worthy of a trial, to take for instance the stone of a peach remotely situated from any other of the species, and see whether it would not produce its like: We believe it would, and if so, many diseases which proceed from grafting and budding might be avoided. This will, we are sure, be an unpopular doctrine with many, but believing it correct, we hesitate not to advance it.

Implements of Husbandry. That farmer best consults his interest who is well provided with a sufficient number of good implements and tools, and that interest is further promoted by always keeping them in good order. [Mechanic and Farmer.

Corn Lamp Oil. We have been using Corn Lamp Oil for some time past, and are greatly pleased with it as a light dispenser. It burns freely and clear, affording a strong brilliant light from the common lamp. It is free from any disagreeable smell in burning, and costs a third less than good winter sperm oil. So far as we have tested it, we give corn lamp oil the decided preference. [Cleveland Herald and Gazette.

Major Noah says that the New England people are very clannish, somewhat selfish, and at times fanatical; but in the aggregate, are worthy of all praise.

MR. PUTNAM'S ADDRESS.

The Address of Mr. Allen Putnam, of Danvers is before us.

It was delivered before the Essex Agricultural Society at their meeting in Georgetown, Sept. 29, 1839.

Mr. Putnam says he has not been long a practical farmer, that he was broken down in health by the confinement and exhausting excitements of professional labors, and this occasioned his resorting to the employments of the paternal farm as the most skilful physicians.

People who are not bred to the business are more ready to adopt improvements than they who have made farming the business of their lives. There is some danger that the first class will theorize too much and adopt extravagant notions; while the latter class are too often inclined to think they can make no improvement upon their established practices.

Mr. Putnam has made several very ingenious suggestions in regard to the raising of Indian corn—that old and favorite grain of New England—and has, on other subjects thrown out many useful hints for the consideration of the practical farmer. We would publish the whole address if our limits permitted, but we have only room for the following in this number of our paper. We will farther state that Mr. Putnam showed us a sample of the corn he speaks of as a favorite kind. It was a large sized ear and had as large kernels on it as we ever saw—broad and deep—on a first inspection we said, *it must be a late variety*, it was not filled out to the extremity of the cob. Mr. P. admitted it was rather late in ripening, but still he preferred it to the very small kinds. So do we. Still, if we can have early kinds with good sized ears they will be better than either. Mr. P. says

"Though well aware that assertions, without something ... rectness; that theories unsupported by experiments; that second or third hand statements of facts are far from being what the occasion demands, yet I am obliged to tell you what I *think*, rather than what I *know*; to give details of my conjectures, rather than the results of experience and extensive observation.

The lessons, which experience is supposed to give where I have labored and observed, are not, perhaps, in all their parts such as she teaches in other portions of the county. The crops and methods of cultivation, which are most productive on one farm, may be unsuited to other lands. Therefore, you and I, probably, do not think and judge precisely alike. My views will be deemed erroneous. Be it so; suspect me, if you please, even of ignorance, partial observation, and visionary theorising. I'll bid the suspicion a cordial welcome, if by raising it, I can furnish you with a single fact or suggestion that may be turned to some good account. Cautioning you not to adopt my opinions any farther than they are approved by your own good sense and experience, I venture to notice, somewhat minutely, several of our common crops and operations.

Indian corn is one of the most important productions of our soil and skill.—What varieties shall be cultivated? The early or the late?—The cold and frosts of '36 and '37 aroused almost every agricultural pen in recommendation of the early kinds; the tongues of Commissioner and address-makers were eloquent in their praise; and farmers generally became anxious to procure them for cultivation.—The arguments of the many pens, the power of eloquence, and the more persuasive language of the prudent farmer's actions, could never, in my judgment, stand before a simple and unimposing array of facts and figures. During more than half a century the later corns have not failed, in more than three seasons, to come to maturity in my ancestral fields. These varieties, I should judge, generally yield at least twenty-five per cent. more of both grain and stalks, than the early kinds.—A very simple arithemetical process brings me to the conclusion, that there is little wisdom in abandoning the cultivation of the more productive varieties. It was a maxim with one, now deceased, who ranked among the best cultivators in my native parish, that he would rather have a crop of larger corn every other year, and a larger growth of stalks and green corn the intervening years, than an annual crop of small stuff. This maxim, in its spirit, if not in the letter, is perfectly sound. I have facts that seem to prove it. In 1837, when the corn was badly injured by frosts, I found by no negligent, if not by the most careful measurement of the crop upon one acre and ten poles of land planted with large and late corn, that it amounted to thirty-five bushels that was quite well ripened, and thirty-six or seven frost-bitten and green; nearly half of the latter kind, however, dried sufficiently well to grind upon the cob and make tolerable food for cattle and swine. There were upon the farms earlier corns ripening well, and yet yielding a less valuable crop than the one described. This, let me be understood to say, was in the most unfavorable season, with two, or at most, three exceptions, of the last fifty years. If in such a year the late corns make any thing like a near approach in value, to the early ones, they must be decidedly the most profitable in the average of a succession of seasons. Making all the deductions which can be reasonably demanded for the greater exhaustion of the soil, and for a supposition that the early varieties with which I am acquainted are less productive than others that might be found, the position, in my mind, can and must be still maintained, that on all our good lands that are not cold and peculiarly subject to frosts, and where we intend to manure well and take proper care of our land, it is unwise to give up the productive for the early corns.

Which among the early, and which among the late varieties are the best? I am but poorly qualified to answer the question. Can only say generally, that the dimensions of the kernel, particularly in depth, are worthy of much regard.—The Dutton, in all its varieties, is no favorite with me. Its bright and sound appearance, the length and fulness of the ear, and its twelve rows recommend it to the eye, and it tells up well in the basket; but there is another measure—in the *half bushel* it is found *wanting*; the cob heap takes too large a share. The eight-rowed corns of the largest kernel that will mature in our climate, are to be preferred. One of this description, under good cultivation, has not failed with us, in any one of the last six years, to give a growth of at least sixty bushels to the acre, and has gone as high as ninety-five. The proper name of this is not known, but in all respects, excepting color, it is like a variety of the Parker corn which I have seen. The Touscaroura has been considered as a garden corn merely. But the luxuriant growth of a small patch of it last year, led to a belief that it might be found profitable in the field; and I am anticipating a fa... Here is a kernel that yields flour scarcely inferior in whiteness, softness, and flavor to the Genesee; and by the side of which the kernel of most of our corns is but a pigmy. I doubt not that on warm and good soils it will stand nearly at the head of corns in productiveness. Accounts are coming to us of a corn called the "Brown," which in the high latitude of New Hampshire is made to yield an hundred, an hundred and thirty-six, even an hundred and forty-seven bushels to the acre. Doing so well at the north of us, I hope that some of our farmers will be induced to see how it will thrive in our Essex soil.

Seed sometimes fails to germinate; worms and birds often make sad havoc in our fields. To guard against loss from these causes it is well to plant twice as many kernels in the hill as we wish to have stalks. There is a slight direct advantage in this. For the young plants, I know not why, grow faster for a few weeks in thick bunches, than when distant from each other. This method also enables you to dispense with all the sickly and unpromising plants, and retain a full supply of such only as are healthy and vigorous. The increase of product will amply compensate for the extra seed and labor of thinning.

Much has been written in praise of the famous Baden corn, yielding four or five ears to the stalk. We have been advised to select our seed from stalks bearing two ears, and thus make for ourselves a New England Baden. But I question the prudence of hearkening to the advice. Last Spring a gentleman in Boston sent me three beautiful ears of corn, long, bright and sound; with a request to have them planted where they might have a good chance to show what they could do. The request was complied with. Subsequently I learned that they had been obtained by Badenizing a Canada corn, and that I might expect to obtain three and four good ears to the stalk. The ears are, I must acknowledge, uncommonly numerous, but very many of them are but small things, and I shall be disappointed, if I find there as much good sound corn as would be obtained from five good stalks in a hill, bearing each one ear. I have for a considerable time thought that Baden's process would do little else than increase the pile of nubbins, or diminish the mow of stalks. This is merely an individual opinion, and is given without a desire that it should deter any one from making experiments.

I have some theories or whims to state, relating to our treatment of the growing corn. Both air and light are thought to be serviceable to its roots; if so, it is a part of our business to keep the windows, above them, open. You have all noticed that rains and dews very soon form a slight crust upon the surface of our land in tillage. When this is formed, even but partially, it obstructs, somewhat, the passage of both air and light. In the short space of four or five days, be the weather ever so fair, the surface of the ground we stir, will become very considerably less pervious; passage ways should again be opened. But we cannot spend all our time among the corn. What then is our best mode of procedure? These subtile agents, if once admitted below the surface-crust, will move obliquely to a considerable distance; so that merely passing between the rows one way with the cultivator, may be sufficient for furnishing a temporary supply of light ... *the roots*. If so, the labor of passing through the other way should be deferred for a few days; then after an interval of a few more days use the hoe. At the proper time, repeat the process. For this, with an equal amount of labor, applied on nine different days at intervals of four or six days, your crop, if my theory is sound, will be considerably more benefitted, than if the labor be all performed on three days, at intervals of a fortnight or more.

It is presumed that stirring the surface of the earth until later in the season than is usual with our farmers would hasten the maturity and increase the quantity of our crops. I should confidently expect advantage from it up to the time when the corn becomes *full*. I speak of stirring the *surface*; and I *mark* the word as emphatic. Two years ago when thinning corn that was not more than six or eight inches high, I accidentally drew out the root of one stalk, that, upon measurement, was found to be twenty inches long. Afterwards, by pulling with care, roots much longer than I supposed that little corn possessed, were drawn out from many hills. Subsequent observation has confirmed the belief that the minute but important roots of our corn spread widely through the ground and that many of them lie near its surface. It is hardly necessary to assert that it is important to spare the roots of our growing plants. However minute they may be, the plant will suffer from a loss of them. The practice of ploughing deep between the rows, and making a high hill around the corn must sever many of these roots, and lay the mass of them unnaturally deep in the earth. Corn thus treated is placed at disadvantage. There is no benefit whatever derived from making *any hill*. I have taken pains the present year to go through many fields, and notice the effect of ... made from the level ... son to think that the corn either grows better, or stands better, for being hilled. In times of drought, the level surface will longer supply the corn with moisture, and will convey the rain, when it comes more directly and abundantly to the thirsting roots. My conviction, that the surface of the ground alone should be stirred, leads me to refer to the instruments of cultivation. The plough is fast giving place to the cultivator. This exchange may be advantageous. But I am not satisfied that it is the best exchange that might be made.—The form of the cultivator teeth does not suit me; it carries them too deep; they rend the roots of the corn too much.—Many months ago, the query arose in my mind whether the size of crops which I had witnessed, was not augmented by the use of a *harrow* in the cultivation. Since that time I have noticed with care such accounts as have come to me of large crops, and have been surprised to find that in most of the instances in which a very extraordinary yield has been obtained, the corn was *harrowed*. I throw out these opinions in the hope that some one will be induced to bring my theory to the test of experience, and ascertain by some careful experiment the soundness or unsoundness of my conclusion.

One other topic in relation to this crop, demands a passing notice. If any faith can be placed in the testimony of those who have endeavored to ascertain the exact effects of taking the top of the stalk from the growing, or rather ripening corn, the farmers of Essex are not accustomed to pursue the best course. Experiment is said to teach, that when the corn, as soon as it has become a little hardened, is cut up at the root and shocked, the yield is greater than when left to stand with the stalk uncut until it is fully ripened; and that this latter method gives a larger produce than that of topping the stalk. The differences have been so great as to make the matter one of no small importance.—Trials by measurement have never been made under my own inspection, but on each of the last two years I have seen the process of topping and cutting at the root performed side by side, and have no hesitation in giving a preference to the latter. The labor of harvesting by this process is believed to be somewhat less than by the other; the stalks as a whole are quite as good; the danger of harm from severe frosts less; and I doubt not that the corn is more and better. We all know that the other grains lose both in size and sweetness by drying upon standing stalks; and until experiments have proved the contrary, the fair presumption is that corn will do the same.

A resolution has been introduced into the U. S. Senate to allow those papers that publish the laws of the United States to circulate free of postage.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1840.

On our First Page: *Book Farming again.—Stirling.—Correspondence, cranberry vines.—Clay Soils. Corn. Lamp Oil.—Mr. Putnam's Address before the Essex Agricultural Society.*

On our Fourth Page: *Poetry.—Correspondence, Grafton.—Cure for the Dropsy.—State Prison.—New Jersey question.—Associate of Gen. Lee.—Anthracite Furnace, &c. &c.*

THE RIGHT OF PETITIONING.

Mr. Tappan, a Senator of the U. S. from Ohio, admits that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and yet he refuses to present petitions on the subject. He says, "It will give me pleasure to present petitions *praying for any worthy object*," &c. &c. But he presumes his constituents have not any *particular interest* in this subject, and he himself, it seems, undertakes to determine when the object of a petition is a worthy one!

Is this, then, the result of what we have so long heard trumpeted forth in regard to the doctrine of the obedience of our servants in our legislative halls, and of the right of instruction?

Shall we be now seriously by our Senators that unless our petitions meet their views they shall not be presented?

We never had any doubt about our right to *instruct* our legislators. The difficulty has ever been to make them obey. But if we had a *right* to instruct, it would seem we had a right to petition, though we now learn we must take care that our petitions have a "worthy object." If the right to instruct is to be construed in the same manner with the right to petition we cannot see how any one can object to the doctrine of instruction to legislators.

If they have a right to dictate in regard to the propriety of our Petitions, they may as well tell us what instructions to give.

Petitions on the subject of slavery will not avail at present—but we are not ready, yet, to surrender our right of petitioning on any subject whatever.

We have the right to petition Congress to alter the Constitution so that slavery shall be totally abolished; but we think it prudent not to exercise that right until a more favorable season when men may better comprehend the true principles of freedom. Will Congress receive such a petition?

Infernal Machine. The New York Sun says an infernal machine was deposited at that office, made for firing buildings, with which an attempt was made on Friday night to set fire to the wholesale liquor store of Finegan and Grace, 130 Cedar St., but which failed to take effect.

It consisted of a tube of pasteboard, 6 inches in length, and two in diameter. It was partly filled with combustibles of various kinds. Attached to this was a tube of the same bore, one foot long, in which was placed a sperm candle, which would there burn without giving much light in the store. By knowing how long it would take for the candle to burn one inch, a calculation might be made when the fire would descend low enough to reach the combustible matter.

It is not known who could be the author of this diabolical attempt.

A Clever Horse. On Saturday last a horse in a sleigh, was standing opposite our office in North Market St., when an avalanche of snow came thundering down from the roof of the market-house, and much disturbed his serious meditations.—He started and ran as though he fully believed in Parson Miller's predictions, and that this was a sample of the final judgment: but before he had gone far "he heard another voice." It was that of his master, crying, whoa! He stopped short in the street, and waited quietly until his master was ready to take the reins. So much for good training.

American Farmer.—published at Baltimore. January 29 was the date of the last No. of this paper, which we have received.

Among the most useful articles in that number, were one on "Lice on Cattle." The other, on "Fowls." How these animals could have *crawled* or *flown* to Baltimore so soon, and appeared as *original productions* in that paper, we cannot say. When they were first hatched here in our paper, they had legs and wings, but we did not think of their running out of the Commonwealth for a home.

The Markets. Hay on Thursday was very plenty in the market and the sales averaged from 80 to 83 cents per hundred. Some went as low as 75.

In the first of the week a small load or two brought 90 cts.

Whole hogs go a little quicker—we raise our quotations half a cent, but none except the nicest bring 7½.

Mutton may be had at any price from 4 to 17 cts.

The *Post* thinks the Whigs ought to be punished as severely as the Democrats when they carry illegal votes.

The Atlas does not dispute this doctrine.

The *Courier* says the Governor has given the last tip to the fifteen gallon business.

The *Mercantile* fears that people will now use brandy and gin as freely as before the law took effect.

The *Times* is too busy to think much about mere eating and drinking, but would persuade us it is better to read a great paper than to eat a great dinner.

The *Cultivator*, on the whole, is about as temperate as any paper you find.

Two Days Later from Europe. The packet-ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, at New York, from London, brings papers from that capital to the evening of December 27th.

The news from America by the British Queen, was considered favorable; more so than had been expected.

The condition of money matters in London was about as before.

The ship President had arrived from New York, with 1800 bbls. of flour.

M. Sauset the "Administration" candidate, has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, by a handsome majority.

The French have gained further advantages over the troops of Abdel-Kader, in the neighborhood of Algiers.

The Carlist General Cabrera, in Spain, has been repulsed in an attack upon Berga.

France. Wednesday, being Christmas day, the French Chambers did not meet; but on Tuesday, M. Sauret was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 172 out of 274 votes. The opposition in a mass, to the number of 92, voted for M. Odilon Barrott.

Letters from the Hague state that the Second Chamber have refused to vote King William his budget for 1840.

Congress. In the House, Mr. Lincoln presented the petitions of Jona. D. Wheeler and others, Aaron Tufts and others, and Edward Clarke and others, citizens of Massachusetts, and manufacturers of woollens, complaining of frauds upon the revenue laws, in the importation of foreign woollens, and asking protection, by enforcing and rendering more effectual the collection of the duties imposed by law.—These petitions, on motion of Mr. L., were referred to the committee on manufactures.

The petition of Aaron Tufts and others, of Dudley, Mass. praying a reduction of the rates of Letter postage.

Mr. Lincoln also presented a petition from Asa Rand and numerous citizens of Pompey, in the county of Onondaga, New York, praying Congress to pass an act to prohibit forever the intoxicating drinks to the army, and to the Indians within the jurisdiction of the General Government,—and to increase the duties upon the import, by an constitutional means, the domestic manufacture thereof.

Mr. Hastings of Mass., presented the petition of David Davenport and twenty-two other citizens of Mendon, Mass., praying that the rates of letter postage may be so reduced as not to exceed ten cents on a single letter: referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Hanging. Gov. Morton is out against the criminal code. He thinks hanging is the worst use to which you can put a man. Is he anxious about the thorax of any of his constituents? knowing, as he does, that the loss of only one of them would certainly unhorse his Excellency! [Northampton Courier.

The Editor of the Courier evidently thinks that the thorax is a part of the throat, or located about the neck; which proves that in case the Governor should be un-horsed, he could mount an *ass*, if the Courier were near. [Post.

Judge Lynch. A tavern keeper named Hart Halfrown, escaped lynching in Uniontown on the night of the 22d ult. A report was abroad that he had seduced his step-daughter, an inexperienced orphan who was left to his care, and the public were determined they would not stop for the "law's dull delay" to punish the villain, but would make an example of him themselves, by and with the advice and consent of Judge Lynch. But Hart got wind of their kind intentions, and before the mob could effect an entrance to his house from the front, he escaped by the back part in custody of the Sheriff and was safely locked up in the county jail out of harm's way. [Pittsburg Manufacturer.

Mr. Clay. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky, proposes to visit the scenes of his boyhood, and the place of his nativity, in the county of Hanover, Virginia, on the 22d of this month.

The Whigs of Richmond, are preparing to receive Mr. Clay with the strongest demonstrations of their respect and attachment. A meeting was called at the State Capital, on Wednesday evening, to enter into measures for the reception.

The New York Herald mentions as a "mysterious circumstance," that a man went home the other day to see his wife, and as he opened the door, another man jumped from the window and fled. The "mysterious" part of the story appears to be, that a man should have so little of the taste of modern times as to pay his wife a visit. [Times.

A traveller undertook to cross the Ohio at Wheeling in a skiff, but finding the current too strong the ferryman put back and leaped ashore. The traveller had a purse containing $6,300 in gold which he attempted to throw on shore, but it struck the tank and sunk in fifteen feet water.

Mankind at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century. They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, and mathematics without instruments, geometry without scales, astronomy without demonstration. They made war without powder, shot, cannon, mortars—nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing presses: writing no paper, no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and a *billetdoux* might be the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on their trade without books, and their correspondence without posts—their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books—they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia—they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark.

Desperate Case of Stabbing. A young gentleman named George F. Bacon, son of Mr. Bacon, the eminent music seller in Broadway, was dangerously stabbed on Saturday, at the corner of Chambers and Centre street. It appears that an Irishman named William J. Higgins, was suspected of stealing something somewhere, yesterday morning, and was pursued with the cry of "stop thief" by some twenty persons. He declined stopping, however, and Mr. Bacon, meeting him at the corner before mentioned, attempted to stop him, and threw him down: but he wouldn't stay down, but sprang up and rushed at Mr. B., and stabbed him in the left breast with a dirk knife which he held in his hand. Mr. Bacon was conveyed to his home, 17 Crosby street, and Higgins was committed to prison. [N. Y. Dispatch.

The Negro Colony in Africa. The African Luminary, published at Monrovia—and quite a creditable looking sheet—publishes some facts relative to the colonies on the coast of Africa, which it is important should be known in this country. The prospects of the Colonies certainly appear rather promising; and though many have doubts as to the successful result of the experiment, we must confess we have none at all. That these colonies will accomplish all or even most, of the transcendent benefits to the human race in general, and to Africa in particular, which warmed the conceptions of those who first engaged in them, it were, perhaps, indulging to sanguine forecast of events, to predict. But is the *design*, on that account, the less great—the less benevolent—the less humane? [Times.

The Houston Star says of the new city of Austin:

"On the first of January, 1840, the whole population, members of Congress, speculators, gamblers, loafers and all, amounted to 856—whites 741. White adult males 550—do. do. females 61'—lawyers 4—physicians 6—printing offices 2—taverns 6—stores 9—groceries 9—billiard room 1—and faro-banks 6."

Mr. Ring has offered in the New York Legislature, a set of resolutions, to the effect that the late rule adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives relative to abolition petitions, &c., is a violation of the right of every citizen, and is an open and direct infringement of the declaration of independence and the constitution.

The total number of convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison, N. Y., was at the Warden's Report, on the 30th of September, 805—of whom 43 were females.—The Journal of Commerce states that the number of females has since been increased to 57, which includes all the females in State Prisons in the State.

Insolvent Court. One hundred and eighty persons were discharged from the Insolvent Court yesterday, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. There are 347 applicants in all, and not 145 as stated yesterday. The court meets at ten and half-past three to-day. [Phil. North American.

It is said that the Stonington Railroad Corporation intend to resist the payment of the claim of the Bank of the United States against this road, on the ground of usury—the Bank having deducted 10 per cent discount from the bonds, which carried interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The nomination of the Hon. Rice Garland, member of Congress, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has been confirmed by the Senate. The New Orleans True American thinks Mr. Garland will resign immediately, and that an election to fill the vacancy, will be held early in the spring.

The New York Star says: "The committee of citizens, on the subject of fires, have recommended firemen to be paid for their services, and have appointed a standing committee to confer with the Common Council, Fire Department, and Insurance Companies on the subject."

Why is the life of an Editor like the book of Revelation? Because it is full of "*types and shadows*," and a mighty voice like the sound of many waters ever saying unto him "*Write*." [Pro. Press.

It appears by the Report of the New York Bank Commissioners, that in a period of 80 days succeeding the 1st of October last, the banks of that state reduced their discount line twenty millions of dollars.

Specie. Large "quantities" of specie went through from New York to Philadelphia on the railroad on Monday. Report says $1,500,000. [Trenton Gazette.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states, that the proprietors of the Long Island Sound Steamers were determined to carry no more cotton for freight

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, Feb. 5. In the Senate.—The order of the day being the assumption of the State debts.

Mr. Calhoun commenced a discussion of the report of the Select Committee.

Mr. Calhoun began by meeting the allegations of the Whig members, that the resolutions were but mere abstractions.—The only solution he could give was, that there was a deep agitation at the bottom of it. Assumption, Mr. Calhoun said, was no fiction. There was no immediate proposition for direct assumption; that would be too absurd, and, therefore, pointless. The States were deeply in debt and greatly embarrassed. The proposition to assume the debts of the States was seen in the proposition for the distribution of public lands. This was equivalent to assumption.

Mr. Calhoun said that the Committee had shown, that the Treasury held the money arising from the sales of public lands as a fund for the States in their federal capacity. Distribution would withdraw the public money from the Treasury, and thus, by distribution, $5,000,000 would be drawn from the Treasury annually.—The Treasury of the country required the most rigid economy, and all the money belonging to the Treasury was necessary to meet the expenses of the government.

Distribution was then equivalent to taxing the people $5,000,000. Were Senators, Mr. Calhoun asked, prepared for this? Were they prepared to tax the Government $5,000,000 for revenue?

The next consequence of distribution would be that the staple and exporting States would feel the effects of this. The southern States were now rising from their embarrassments under the decline of the tariff. They now paid four-fifths of the production of the country in duties. Export and import, Mr. C. said, was the same. The South might as well pay the one as the other. The effect of this was to make the States agrarian. Five millions was now one third of our imports.—It was now proposed to distribute five millions of dollars, *pro rata*, among the States, and for what purpose? To help the States—to facilitate negociations—to help excessive importations. Then it would be stated that there was no remedy but high duties, and a new tariff would be proposed—the protective system resuscitated on the termination of the compromise.

Mr. Calhoun then went into an examination of the Tariff question—the laws of 1816, of 1819, of 1820 and of 1824. In the last year it was greatly increased, and it was then supposed that that would be the end of it; but such was not the fact, as time proved. An increase was still asked.

There is, said Mr. Calhoun, a fixed principle in this country which will make all tariffs inefficient. It was a disposition to expand the currency in all the manufacturing States. The tariff did not prevent importation. The history of the country would show this, and show that the currency expanded in proportion as protection was encouraged.

Free trade, said Mr. Calhoun, is the true policy of the North, East, South and West. The Tariff of 1828 caused the expansion of the currency, and this expansion caused over trading. By the tariff we had the surplus revenue, and this again expanded the business of the country.—The Banks of the country opened their mouths after the removal of the deposites, to receive what the United States Bank had lost. It had been said that the removal of the deposites caused the calamity of the country. If this was so, the tariff of 1828 caused the removal of the deposites.

All of the embarrassments of the country, said Mr Calhoun, were mainly attributable to the Tariff of 1828. Hear me, said Mr. C. You of the North, hear me I say to all New England that the greatest calamity which can befal you is the tariff. You must have a sound, a uniform and a stable currency. Such a currency you cannot have from Bank circulation. It must come from gold and silver. This said Mr. Calhoun, is as plain as two and two make four.

Mr. C. said he was for *natural wages*, and this he illustrated by saying that a gold and silver currency would not affect the labor of the industrious. He believed that new ingenuity would be called into action—new life given to labor—new hopes called out. The industrious man would prosper as much with a gold currency, as under a mixed currency.

Mr. Calhoun said that he knew that the States were greatly indebted, and they were in debt from their folly and extravagance—nothing more. He hoped they would not come upon the common fund of the country for relief. In regard to South Carolina, he would say upon this floor, that she had spent thousands and thousands upon as wild and as visionary a project as ever entered into the mind of mortal man. But this State—he spoke for her—would sustain her credit. If not, much as he loved her, and his affection was greater than anything on God's earth, he would abandon her. Mr. Calhoun spoke for an hour or more, and was followed by

Mr. Preston, of South Carolina. He submitted to the Administration Senators, whether, in view of all that had been said and done, it was proper to press the report upon the Senate. All had expressed the opinion that no assumption was proposed here. Why then press the report? One Senator had said that a circular was issued by a mercantile house in London. Another, that a New York paper had broached the subject—and his colleague had spoken of the tariff and the public lands. It was time enough to discuss these subjects when they come properly and directly before the Senate. Mr. Preston, therefore, moved that the Report be laid upon the table. The motion was lost, 29 to 16, by yeas and nays.

Mr. Grundy then moved that the report be made the order of the day for Monday next. The motion was carried.

In the House, Mr. Lawrence of Massachusetts presented a petition from Boston, asking the general government to recognize the independence of Hayti.

Mr. Linn Banks, of Virginia, moved that the petition lie on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion sustained by a very large majority—ayes 110, noes 63.

When the State of New Jersey was reached, Mr. Randolph submitted a question to the Speaker of the House—whether he had received the resolutions of the General Assembly of New Jersey? The Speaker said that he had, but declined to present them, because they were not addressed to him as Speaker, but as a member of Congress.

The House then went into a lengthy discussion of the propriety of that act of the Speaker.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 11. In the Senate. Ordered, in concurrence, that the committee on Agriculture consider what measures, if any, be expedient to promote the agricultural interest of the Commonwealth.

The Resolve concerning Steamboats was read again, and re-committed, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Upton.

The bill to establish the Charlestown Fire Department was read again and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hubbard moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill concerning the powers of trustees was refused a third reading, and said motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Morey, the remonstrance of Robert G. Shaw and others was taken up, and referred to the special joint committee on measures for the security of Steamboats. Sent down for concurrence.

Sundry petitions, &c., were received from the House, and severally referred in concurrence.

The bill to increase the capital of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. was considered.

Mr. Whitmarsh hoped that this bill would not pass until it was ascertained whether this corporation were not keeping back their property in order to enhance its value. It appeared to him that the object of this corporation was to form a combination to sell when they deemed it most advantageous, and had now called for an increase of their capital in order to carry out this measure; and not dispose of their property at a reasonable price to meet their present obligations.

Mr. Dwight replied in behalf of the corporation, that owing to the depression of business they were unable to sell, and unless they received an increase of capital their business must be suspended, and thereby a number of individuals would be thrown out of employment. As to the argument of the gentleman from Bristol about keeping their property in order to enhance its value, he believed it to be fallacious. Would he say that because there was more wheat in Michigan than can be disposed of, that those who own this wheat kept it in order to raise its price? The state of this corporation was similar; they have more on hand than they can obtain a market for. Massachusetts, what she is by manufactories constructed by corporations.

Adjourned.

In the House. Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, presented thirty-five petitions, relating to slavery; and Mr. Fowler, of Danvers, on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Northampton, it was ordered, that the Committee on Agriculture be requested to consider what measures, if any, may be expedient to promote the agricultural interest of this Commonwealth.

The amendment of the constitution being called up, Dr. Strong, of Boston, opposed it in general—first, because, if adopted, it would, relatively speaking, deprive the *large* towns of one half of their representation; and, second, because he was entirely in favor of a property basis for the Senate. He said—"What else do we legislate for but property? Are not nineteen-twentieths of our legislation about property?"

Mr. Giles, of Cambridge, was opposed to the amendment, because it would disfranchise the *small* towns one half of the time.

Mr. Gardner, of Nantucket, was in favor of a property basis for the Senate, instead of the proposed population basis.—He said that the sentence in the Declaration of Independence, "all men are born free and equal," only meant that a *[illegible] Americans* are born free and equal." Aliens were counted among the population, and therefore such a basis was clearly not a proper one, for an American Senate.—Again, he asked, would men meet an invading foe, without pay?—*certainly not.*—And where was their pay to come from, but from those who had property?

Mr. Gardner's speech appeared to be written, but whether he read from right or left, or from bottom to top, we could not make out, at the distance we were from him.

Mr. Emerson, of Boston, opposed the amendment, and drew a comparison between the population of agricultural towns and manufacturing towns, to the great disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Shaw, of Bridgewater, replied to the opponents of the amendment at some length, and concluded by saying that if their arguments proved any thing, they proved that the people of Massachusetts were not fit for a republican government.

Mr. Allen of Worcester, said that though the town which he in part represented would be more injuriously affected than any other by the amendment, still he should vote for it. There was a great evil to be remedied, and the people throughout the state expected that a sacrifice would be made—some rights yielded in relation to the number of representatives which they now possessed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Parsons, of Boston, the further consideration of the subject was assigned to 11 o'clock, to-morrow

Wednesday, Feb. 12. In the Senate. [illegible] petitions presented—

By Mr. Hubbard, a petition of Geo. E. Head, and others, for incorporation as the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

Twenty-two petitions on slavery were received from the House, and referred.

Mr. N. Wood, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on an order of the 21st ult. a bill for the protection of the lives of passengers, on railroads, steamboats, stage coaches, &c. Also,

Mr. Hastings from the Committee on Claims, reported resolves on the several petitions of Edwin M. Rice and others. And said bill and resolves were severally read and ordered to second reading.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the several petitions of Abraham R. Thompson, and others, the proprietors of Charles River Bridge, and the County Commissioners of Middlesex Co., were re-committed to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. B. P. Williams, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported, on an order of the 8th inst. a bill in addition to an act to encourage the production of wool, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The following message was received from the Governor:

To the Senate:—I herewith transmit to the Senate, for the information of both Houses, the annual report of the Commissioner of Marshpee, and communications from the Agent of Warren Bridge, concerning the condition thereof. The accounts are transmitted to the Senate the original, and it is respectfully requested that they may be communicated to the other branch of the Legislature.

MARCUS MORTON.

Council Chamber, Feb. 12, 1840.

The Orders of the day were taken up.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the motion yesterday submitted by him, for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill concerning the powers of trusters was rejected, was taken up.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Hubbard moved that the bill be referred to a special committee of the Senate, which was agreed to.

In the House, petitions were presented—

By Mr. Burt, of Berkley, sundry petitions concerning the license law;

Also, the petition of Peter Hathaway and another, relative to the fishery at Taunton Great River;

By Mr. Davis, of Edgartown, and Hinckley, of Barnstable, the petition relating to the competency of witnesses and jurors.

On motion of Mr. Stetson, of [illegible] water, it was ordered, that the Committee on Banks and Banking, be instructed to inquire what changes, if any, are necessary in the form of returns required by law from banks.

Mr. Cushman, of Bernardston, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House, yesterday, rejected an order concerning the allowance for printing the laws. Laid on the table.

Certain private bills from the Senate were passed to a second reading.

The amendment to the Constitution changing the basis of the Senate and House of Representatives, being called up by Mr. Parsons, of Boston, advocated its adoption and pronounced the existing proportion of sis to be a perfect nullity, in practice.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Richardson, of Boston, spoke on the same side.

Mr. Walley, of Roxbury, who was first opposed to the amendment, said he had seen cause to change his mind and support it.

The amendment of the Constitution in regard to the basis of the Senate passed by a very large majority.

The Post gives the following story from his correspondent. We presume it is the best of the eight.

See the sturdy old oak, without spreading head,
His limbs covered over with white falling snow;
Six months ago he looked green and luxurious,
But *cold winter* has come and made him LOOK so.

The Pastor of a Church at Ann Arbor, Michigan, was assaulted and beaten two evenings since, for having given public notice to the names of certain young men and women, who were in the habit of disturbing public worship.

The New Orleans papers state that anthracite coal, to an almost inexhaustible extent, has been found on the Arkansas river, a few miles below Little Rock. The True American doubted the reality of it, from the nature of the soil—which is alluvial.

The editor of a southern paper states that a gentleman was recently wounded by a shot from a pistol, by a lady in his neighborhood, for pressing a matrimonial suit to her too far. The lover was unfortunate, thus to be pierced in two ways.

A member of the Ohio Legislature threatened to bring a distiller of that state before the House for contempt. The distiller replied that if he did, he would punish that member by *stepping his distillery*.

Fernando Dies, a Cuba Spaniard, has been arrested in New Orleans, on a charge of murdering his wife. A child of about 6 years old, testified that Dies killed her with an axe, about two months ago, in night.

Rev. Dr. Bates, recently elected Chaplain to the U. S. House of Representatives, was formerly President of Middlebury College, Vt., and is a divine of regular eloquence and power.

The St. Louis Republican says the commerce of that city has been increased about fifty per cent. over the previous year, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the low water in the rivers past summer.

FARMERS' MEETING.

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening, about two hundred farmers met in the Representatives' Hall, agreeably to the adjournment. The President of the Senate, Mr. King, presided.

Mr. Colman, the Commissioner, opened the meeting with some general observations on the value of the corn crop—the great crops that had been raised on an acre—not less than 135 or 6 bushels—and the great length of time it might be kept. He said he had kept some ever since the great eclipse of 1806, and that it would still germinate.

Mr. Putnam, of Danvers, whose address in September, we publish in our paper this week, was requested to state his views on the subject of the corn crop. He thought it our most profitable crop—that we could keep it long—that on his father's farm in Danvers, much of which was a light loam, some of it was dark colored, he could not perceive much difference in quality as to the yield of corn; that formerly 40 bushels to the acre was called a good crop, but then they manured in the hill, putting about ten loads of fine manure to the acre, now they raise on that farm 60 to 70 bushels to the acre on the average.

Mr. P. said his corn was eight rowed, with a very large kernel—he fancied it was akin to the Brown corn, but by being long planted here, it had now come to be earlier in ripening—he showed an ear; it was larger than the Brown corn.

He said this kind of corn had never failed to ripen well for 50 years past, except in the seasons of 1816 and 1836—with the exception of those two years they had raised, on the average, taking several years together, and including the very cold year 1837, 68 2-5 bushels of good corn to the acre.

Mr. P. calculated the whole expense of cultivating an acre of such corn. He rated the whole manure carried on and spread at 40 dollars—the labor 33 dollars, making, as we understood him, 73 dollars. This rather exceeds the amount of the corn value at $1,00 per bushel; but he thought the stover of an acre of such corn worth more than one ton of good hay—and he came to the conclusion that he gained about 23 dollars profit, independently of the increased value of the land.

He disapproved of the old practice of putting manure in the hill. He planted 3 feet apart each way. Last summer he gained 87 bushels and 19 qts. on one acre. On a part of this field the fine manure was put in the hill. On a part of it the same proportion of the fine manure was spread on the surface and harrowed in. In June he said that portion which was manured in the hill looked much better than the other, which through the month looked rather yellow—but that in August the part not manured in the hill, looked best and was best, it filled out best—the stalk was smaller, but the ear larger. The weight of his corn last fall was 60 lb. to the bushel.

Mr. Wm. Clark, Jr. of Northampton was requested to give his views on the subject of raising corn. He said in speaking of that he must speak of other crops as connected with it—that his great object was grass and that corn was the medium crop through which he fitted his lands for grass.

Mr. C. said after such statements as we had heard of large harvests his medium crops would appear small. He thought we ought so to apply our means as to save labor; that we should compare the value of the harvest with the expense of production, and not be trying to see how large crops we could possibly raise. He said these large harvests often cost us too much, and we frequently misapply our labor.

He considered oats a very exhausting crop, and that corn prepared the land for grass better than any of the small grains—he suggested that this might be because these crops were more like grass than corn was, and that they might therefore rob the ground of the material which grass wanted, whereas corn was so different it might take up other kinds of food.

Mr. C. said his were light, kind lands, very free to yield up all the nutriment they possessed, but that this was soon gone. Still he thought them most profitable considering the expense of cultivation. He said his were good for grass, if he did not get so much in quantity the hay was better.

Mr. C. showed that he understood what good ploughing is. He did not appear to adopt the modern whim of some that the furrows should sit up edgewise. He said he turned them flat as possible, burying all the surface litter and the growing grass completely.

We have no more room this week for Mr. Clark's interesting observations but we intend to pursue the subject in our next. The same subject will be discussed at next Thursday's meeting.

The Commissioner presented several fine samples of wheat—one from Mr. Webster—one sample of heavy Scotch oats, and one of black oats.

☞ To J. F. J. of Rowley we reply he must look at the left hand corner of our sheet for terms.

The same is our answer to M. L. B. of Unionville.

We see by the Connecticut papers that in most of the towns heard from large majorities are in favor of letting any one sell spirituous liquors as he pleases.

In the town of Plymouth 160 votes were for no legal restraint and only 4 in favor of it.

FIRE. Yesterday's mails bring accounts of another fire in New York on Tuesday night in the store of Taylor and Merrill.

The U. S. Senators have been talking so loud about the bankruptcy of the States, that it is possible they may be heard across the Atlantic, where a few creditors live.

Mails very irregular. A letter from Washington says the Railroad company is willing to carry the mail from Philadelphia to Baltimore for about one half what was given to the stage company, and in less than half the time, but that the Postmaster General will not give it.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 13. *In the Senate.*—Several papers were received from the House and appropriately referred.

The orders of the day were taken up, and it was

Ordered, That the debatable matters therein be passed over for the present, and the Bill relating to Turnpike Corporations, and additional to the act to encourage the production of wheat, were severally read again, and ordered to a third reading.

The resolve to pay for the 20th vol. of Pickering's Reports, was read again, and passed to be engrossed.

The resolve to pay the Members of the General Court, and the Bill to establish a Fire Department in Charlestown, were read, and passed to be engrossed.

The reports on the several petitions of the Overseers of Russel and the overseers of Washington, were read again, and laid on the table.

The report on the petition of Jason Williams was read again and accepted.

The Bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Harmony Grove Cemetry, was read a third time, amended, and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence, as amended. Sent down for concurrence.

The report on the petition of Christopher Hall and others, was accepted.

The report on an order relating to the expenses of leaving out highways, was read again and accepted.

Several reports from the Senate, granting petitioners leave to withdraw were accepted in concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Wheelock, of Warwick, concerning elections, repealing the sunset law, being called up Mr. Phillips, of Boston, spoke at considerable length in support of a bill reported by the minority of the committee—himself and Mr. Walker, of North Brookfield.

The majority bill imposes a penalty on any person who may examine a ballot, with the view of ascertaining for whom such ballot is given, and for using, or causing to be used, other than white paper for ballots—also penalties for wilful neglect to assess citizens, and neglecting to provide lists, and checking the votes.

A CHILD IN THE WOODS. Some sensation has been caused in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, by the discovery of a white child, supposed to be four or five months old, in the possession of a small party of the St. Francis Indians. The poor little creature was in a wretched state of suffering—emaciated almost to a mere skeleton—lashed to a board, pappoose fashion, with a piece of raw venison in its mouth, which the squaw who had it in charge had given it to satisfy its ravening hunger, being herself incapable of supplying the proper food designed by nature for infants of that tender age.

The poor child was purchased from the Indians by a kind hearted Captain Adams, who paid them for it five dollars and a barrel of flour. He also provided for it a suitable nurse and comfortable clothing.

It is intimated that the parents are known, or at least suspected. The child was not stolen from them, but transferred by themselves to the Indians—with what purpose the Canada papers do not say. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

Extract of a letter dated,

New York, Feb. 11, 1840—"The steamer Narragansett left at 8 o'clock this morning, for Stonington, and has just returned, after making an unsuccessful attempt to force her way through the ice.—After going about ten or twelve miles, it was found that the ice was solid and impenetrable." [Post.

The Nashville Whig states, that Gen. Alexander Anderson of Knox, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Judge White.

Judge Wilkeson, the agent of the American Colonization Society, has received a donation of five hundred dollars, enclosed in an anonymous letter from Georgia.

Letters have been received, which state that the legislature of Illinois has fixed the period of Banks resuming specie payments, at the close of the session of 1841.

City Bank of Buffalo. The Chancellor has appointed a Receiver for the above Bank, at the request of the Bank Commissioners, and Ex-Governor Marcy has been appointed Receiver.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Asaph R Carter,	$2 00	Seth Mann, 2d,	$1 00
A W Wales,	1 00	N F Roel,	1 00
Timothy Gay,	1 00	Samuel V Robbins,	1 00
Ezra Kendall,	1 00	Percia Laud,	1 00
Alphens Cutter,	2 00	A B Lord,	1 00
Benjamin Brown,	1 50	Samuel Carnell,	2 00
S. Wetherbee,	1 00	Wm. Kinsman,	1 00
William Bootman,	2 00	Dea John Batchelder,	2 00
Thomas Welch,	2 00	Capt. S P Chase,	1 00
Isaac Kendall,	1 00	Zephaniah Bennett,	1 00
Josiah Cloyes Jr.,	2 00	Henry Pettes,	1 62
Dr. Darius Brewer,	2 00	E C Hayden,	1 00
Aaron D Capen,	4 00	Dexter Stone,	4 00
Abner Brooks,	2 00	Benjamin Ward,	1 00
S B Simonds,	2 00	Rev E Sanford,	2 00
Rev John Foote	2 00	Francis Dane,	1 00
Warren Snow,	1 00	Otis Pettee,	2 00
A Jenkins,	1 25	Curtis Childs,	1 00
James Hews,	1 00	Edmund Eames,	1 00
Charles Parker,	2 00	Col Wm. Hastings,	2 00
Asa Hodgman,	2 00	E A Pratt,	2 00
Martin Wild Esq.,	1 00	Martin Rice,	2 00
Stephen Hays,	1 00	Alonzo Walkup	2 00
Alfred Knight,	1 58	L C Jones,	2 00
Ephraim Fuller,	1 00	Jesse Haven,	2 00
John Mann,	1 00	Leland Winch,	2 00
Michael Homer,	2 00		

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. James Tewksbury, of Chelsea, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Marsh, Esq. of this city. Mr. Andrew J. Chase to Miss Ann M. Dyas. Mr. Edward Cushing to Miss Louisa Shackford.

In Deering, N. H., Capt. John B. Ellenwood, of Boston, to Miss Leonora, daughter of William Alcock, of Deering.

In Batavia, N. Y. 30th ult. Mr. Charles S. Hall, of the firm of Hall and Brothers, Charlestown, Ms., to Miss Louisa A. eldest daughter of Charles Brown, Esq. of Batavia.

In Wrentham, 5th inst. Mr. Bradford S. Farrington to Miss Lucy M Fisher.

At Wilkinsville, Ms. 2d inst. Mr. George Richardson to Miss Sophronia Farrel, both of this city.

In New York, 5th ult. by Rev. Mr. Cone, Mr. V. W. Weston to Miss Mary B., daughter of Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, of Londonderry, N. H.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday afternoon, Mr George Pierce, son of the late Capt. Benj. Pierce, of Newburyport, 26. On Sunday, Barzillai Homes, Esq. 72. On Monday morning, Mr. Charles Geyer, 36. On Sunday evening, Mr. Samuel C. Horn, formerly of Watertown, 30. Mr James Kelley, 57. Mr. Daniel Cole, 28. Ann Gill, only daughter of Mr. Isaac S. Tompkins, 4 yrs and 3 m.

In Cambridgeport, 8th inst. Mrs. Betsey Bemis, 68, formerly of Concord, Ms.

In Dorchester, of scarlet fever, 4th inst. George Ezra, son of Elbridge G. and Sophia V. McElroy, 2 yrs and 1 month.

In Milton, 7th inst. Miss Ann Rebecca, daughter of the late Dea. Isaac Gulliver, of M., 24.

In Marblehead, Sarah Glover, daughter of Capt. Wm and Sarah Homan, 8 mos.

In Newburyport, very suddenly, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Benj. Pillsbury, 64.

In Amesbury, 3d inst. James, son of the Rev. Stephen Farley, 17.

In New York, 8th inst. Mr. Leonard B. Chapin, formerly of Worcester, Mass. 21.

On board U. S. frigate Constitution, three days before her arrival at Valparaiso, Lieut. Pinkham.

In Situate Jan. 28 of consumption Mrs. Abigail C. wife of Mr. Martin T. Peaks and daughter of the late Capt. Vinal of S. aged 35.

Peace, 'tis the Lord, Jehovah's hand
That blasts our joys in death—
Changes the visage once so dear,
And gathers back our breath.

Silent we own Jehovah's name;
We kiss thy scourging hand,
And yield our comforts and our lives
To thy supreme command. [Communicated.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—There have been further arrivals of Ohio the past week amounting to about 500 bbls. The stock at market continues extremely limited for the season, and the demand is chiefly limited to the present wants of the trade—sales have been for Genesee $7¼ a 7½ and Philadelphia 6¾, cash—Howard Street 7¼ a 7½, and other descriptions of Southern $7, 4 mos cr.

Grain—There has been no further arrival since our last report, and there is none now remaining afloat.—The advance of last week is fully maintained—sales of Yellow Flat Corn 78 a 80 and white 75c per bushel—the demand for Rye has improved and the last sales were made at 80c per bushel for Southern, cash—sales Delaware Oats 44c per bushel, cash.

Coffee—The arrivals of the week have been 9500 bags Batavia—1406 do St. Domingo and 1100 do Rio. Advices from Rio represent the crop as of small grain and not so good quality as some former ones. Sales of the week comprise 350 bags Java; price unknown—400 do St. Domingo, in lots, 9¾ a 10c—250 do Rio 9¼ a 10c—130 do do 10½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Cotton—Since our last report there have been large arrivals of all descriptions amounting to 6300 bales—in consequence of which the market has receded from former quotations, about 1½ cents, and as consumers look for a further decline, there has been but little done the past week.

Fish—Our former prices have been sustained in consequence of the reduced stock at market. Sales of the week comprise several hundred qtls Hake 1 62 per qtl—1500 do Bay 2 20 do do, and 2500 do Grand Bank 2 72 a 2 75 do do—sales Mackerel have been at $12 50 for No 1—10 50 for No 2, and 6 50 per bbl for No 3—and some sales by second hands about 25c per bbl higher—No 1 Nova Scotia are held above our highest quotations and No 2 has been sold at $11 per bbl.

Molasses—The sales of distilling qualities the past week have been confined to limited parcels comprising small lots Havana at 23c; 150 hhds do ordinary 22c, 6 mos. Sales of retailing qualities comprise Havana Sweet 25c, and 125 hhds Trinidad old crop 25½ a 26c 6 mos. The auction sales consist of 50 hhds Trinidad, 23½ a 25c, 4 mos; 45 bbls New Orleans 30 a 30½c cash.

Rice—Arrived since our last report, 450 casks.—Sales have been about 350 casks at 3¼ 3½c, 4 and 6 mos cr; and by auction 50 do 3 12 a 3 47 per 100 lbs cash and 4 mos cr.

Sugar—The sales of the week comprise 350 boxes white for Southern port, for refining, 9¼ a 9½c per lb; 200 boxes brown, 7 a 8c. 75 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 5¼ a 6¼ per lb, and by auction 200 boxes Havana white, 8½ a 9½c, and brown 7¼c; 40 bbls inferior New Orleans 4 95 a $5 per 100 lbs; 30 do Porto Rico 6¾ a 6¼ per lb, 4 mos.

Tea—The advance noticed in our report of last week has been sustained. The sales of the week have been about 800 chests Souchong, at 40c, to the trade—the balance of Black Teas, we understand, have been withdrawn for the present from the market. Young Hyson, 65 a 68c per lb.

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Coal—The principal sales of the week have been confined to dealers at former prices, excepting two small cargoes from the Provinces of ordinary quality, at lower rates. Sales of limited quantities at auction at $8 per chaldron for Sydney and $10 do do for Newcastle.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	10 00	a	...
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do do,	10 00	a	...
Pictou, do do,	7 50	a	7 75
Nova Scotia, do do,	...	a	...
Sidney, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs.	7 00	a	...
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs.	7 00	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	7 00	a	7 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 50	a	7 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	12 00	a	13 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	...	a	...
Good Country, per hundred,	75	a	90
Clover,	...	a	...
Straw	40	a	50

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Turnips, per bushel	25	a	37½
Carrots, per bushel	50	a	62½
Beets, per bushel	50	a	62½
Parsnips, per bushel	62½	a	75
Horseradish, per lb	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	12	a	20
Cabbages, dozen	37½	a	75
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each,	10	a	20
Lettuce, per head	6	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Parsley, per bunch	..	a	25
Marrow Squashes, per cwt	..	a	4 00
Crookneck do, per cwt	2 50	a	3 00
Tomatoes, per dozen	50	a	75

Fruit.

Fruit—Since our last report there has been an arrival from Malaga comprising 2000 whole and half casks and 3000 whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins, and 100 half casks Grapes, not yet landed. The private transactions have been at 1 60 per box for Bunch Raisins—120 do do do Muscatel and 1200 boxes Chesme do 5c per lb, 4 mos cr. The auction sales of the week comprise 1500 drums Smyrna Figs 5 a 7½c per lb, 4 mos credit—150 boxes Bloom Raisins 1 31—500 do Clusters 1 15 a 1 16—1200 do Muscatel 1 22 a 1 26—50 boxes Sicily Figs 2c 20 kegs, 150 boxes Raisins 3½ a 4c—50 boxes Shelled Almonds 14½c—59 bales Filberts 3½c—7 do Soft Shell Almonds 7½—280 sacks English Walnuts 5 a 5½—50 boxes Lemons in bad order 65 a 75c per box—75 do Oranges do do do 77 a 1 00 per box—60 Kegs Grapes 65 a 70c. 4 mos cr—160 bbls Raisins 3½c per lb—40 cases Maccaroni 7½ a 8c per lb—314 boxes Shelled Almonds 13½c per lb—390 bags Walnuts 4 c per lb—100 do Filberts 3½c 4 mos cr—800 boxes Sicily Lemons 1 75 a 2 36 per box—300 do do Oranges 1 10 a 1 25 do do—70 cases do 2 25 a 2 50 per case, 50 days credit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Pears, extra, per doz	50	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bush	2 50	a	3 00
Malaga do, per lb	20	a	25
Baking Pears, per bushel,	..	a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Prunes, do do	6	a	10
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Almonds, do do	12½	a	..
Filberts, do do	6	a	..
Chestnuts, per bushel	..	a	4 50
Walnuts, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions—The arrivals of the week have been 140 bbls Beef from a Southern port, and 1500 qtls jerked Beef from South America. Advices from Western markets impute the late advance in prices to the unsettled state of the money market. Pork is held with more firmness and our quotations for most articles will be found higher than formerly.

Butter, best, per lb	20	a	23
" firkin	16	a	18
Hams, Boston, per lb	13	a	..
Do. Western, do do	12	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	..
Do Western, per keg	10	a	..
Beef, per lb	7	a	10
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked	14	a	..
Pork, Boston	8	a	10
Pork, whole hogs,	6½	a	7½
Bacon	10	a	14
Chickens, per lb	9	a	13
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	13
Geese, per lb	9	a	..
Mutton, per lb	4	a	17
Lamb, per lb	6	a	7
Tripe, per lb	10	a	..
Pigs Feet, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, per lb	8	a	11
Eggs, per dozen	25	a	27
Beef Tallow, per lb	11	a	..

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—The imports of the week have been from Batavia 2000—Montevideo 10,000—Cape Town 100—St. Domingo 600 and 1800 from Southern ports—8 bales South American sheep skins—48,000 Cape Goat and Sheep Skins—53 bales Calcutta Cow hides, and 70 do do Buffalo do. The operations of the week comprise 1200 Montevide 15½c per lb, on long credit—50 bales Calcutta Buffaloe 8c per lb, and 60 do do Cow, dry 78 a 80c, 6 mos cr.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	..	a	16
St. Salvadoa	none	a	..
Maranham	none	a	..
California	..	a	11¼
West-Indian	12½	a	13½
African	none	a	..
Russia	none	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 34	a	1 38
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	91	a	1 05

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, Foreign, per bush,	1 80	a	1 90
" " American, do do,	1 50	a	1 60
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	16	a	18
" Southern, do do	..	a	24
" Foreign, do do	17	a	18
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 50	a	3 00
Red Top, Northern, bushel,	1 50	a	..
" " Southern, do	85	a	1 00
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 50	a	..

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—We have no change of consequence to notice in prices. There is a fair demand for coarse foreign, and limited sales of fleece and pulled.

American, common to ¼ blood,	40	a	45
" " " ½ "	45	a	50
" " " ¾ "	52	a	55
Pulled Wool, superfine	55	a	58
No. 1, Lambs',	45	a	47
No. 2, "	33	a	35

HOP MARKET.

Hops—The market has been cleared the past week of all remaining in first hands, at 20, 22, and 23c per lb, and holders now ask higher prices, to which our present quotations correspond. We understand that the New York market has been entirely swept by speculators, and prices have accordingly risen.

First and second sorts, per lb.	17	a	19

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	24	a	25
New York red, light	22	a	24
do do, middling	23	a	..
do do, overweight	21	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	23

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Feb. 10. At market, 347 Beef Cattle, 610 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Our quotations last week for first quality should have been $7, instead of 6 75, as reported. We quote this week, first quality, $7; second quality, 6 25 a 6 75; third quality, 5 25 a 5 75

Cows and Calves—Very few at market, and no sales were noticed.

Sheep—Owing to the large number at market last week, prices did not much advance. We quote lots at 2 50, $3, 3 75, and $5.

Swine—None at market.

STRAW BRAID.

GOOD Eleven and Seven BRAID wanted, for which a fair price will be paid in Goods at cash prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Feb. 8, 1840. tf

FARM FOR SALE IN HOLLISTON.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the Hopkinton road, two miles from the centre of the town, containing 21 acres of excellent land—6 acres of it woodland, an orchard of about 100 apple trees, mostly engrafted fruit; a Dwelling House and Barn, a good well of water—also well watered by a seldom ever failing stream of water near the house.—The land is divided into mowing, pasturing and tillage, mostly fenced with stone wall. Possession given immediately by the subscriber, on the premises.

ELEAZAR MORSE.

Holliston, Jan. 20th, 1840 18

SELECT AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

21½ UNION STREET, BOSTON.

MRS. NORCROSS, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs the Ladies of Boston and vicinity, that she will supply them with the best American HELP at short notice. Public patronage is solicited. References may be found in another column of this paper.

February 8th, 1840. tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE in Woburn lower village within one-fourth of a mile of the Railroad Depot and containing seventy acres of excellent land proportionably divided into wood, pasture, mowing and tillage with plenty of good water, and well fenced with stone wall. The buildings are two dwelling houses, one of which is nearly new, a large and convenient barn with other out buildings—said Farm will be sold with one or both houses. For further particulars inquire of D. BUCKNAM, No. 12 Blackstone street, Boston. tf—11

FARM FOR SALE,

IN Canton, on the Boston and Taunton road. Said Farm is under a good state of cultivation and is located 1½ miles from Stoughton, 2½ from Canton centre, and 2 from Canton, south end, and contains 31 acres; 10 of wood, 6 of mowing, 2 of meadow, and 13 of pasture land that is watered by a spring that never dries nor freezes; an excellent well of water, a fine orchard, with a good two story house and barn, carpenter's shop, wood-shed, chaise-house, &c. thereon. Any one wishing to buy a pleasant situation for retirement and business, will do well to call soon as the whole may be bought at the low price of $1400. For further information inquire of JUSTUS SPEAR of Stoughton, or Dr. J. S. SPEAR, 256 Washington street, Boston.

jan25—tf

A NEW WORK FOR FARMERS.

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC AND CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1840. This is a new work intended for the Agricultural community, and will be found useful to all classes.

The Agricultural department contains one hundred pages clearly printed matter, of a practical character, and chiefly original. by W. Buckminster, Esq.

The Callender and Astronomical part, is very complete containing much more than the common Almanacs of the day, and calculated for the different parts of the Union.

This work contains one hundred and twenty-six pages, 12 mo, printed on a handsome paper and clear type, and neatly done up. Price of 25 cents.

For sale at the Stores generally.

D. H. WILLIAMS, Publisher,
aug 31 No. 6 Water street.

BONE MANURE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that after ten years experience he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of ground bones and solicits the patronage of the Agricultural community.

Price at the Mill, 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also—Ground Oyster Shells at ten cents per bushel.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near the Tremont road in Roxbury; at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street; or through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

march 16—tf

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, cheerfully recommend MRS. NORCROSS, as being the most suitable person we ever applied to for help. We have obtained good help and think her worthy of strict confidence. She keeps a highly respectable office and selects the best help; her aim is to gain the confidence of the people and do good. She may be found at 21½ Union street, Boston, opposite Flagg's Bedding Store.

Simon Kendall,	Dr. Baker,
Mrs. R. Gibson,	Rev. Sebastian Streeter,
A. H. White,	Mrs. Stanwood,
Mrs. S. Ross,	Reuben O. Sprague,
S. B. Ormsbee,	Mrs. F. Brigham,
W. H. Gardner,	Levi B. Haskell,
Mrs. Charlotte Reed,	I. H. Nickerson,
E. Carter,	Mrs. Rebecca Irish,
Mrs. Charlotte Flint,	Alexander McGreggor.
B. Patterson,	oct. 5.

HOVEY'S STRAWCUTTER.

THE subscriber has invented a Straw Cutter on an improved principle. It is believed by those that have examined its operation, to be superior to any article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. The knives are set on the face of a wheel in such a manner that they commence cutting at the outer end and close towards the centre of the wheel. The motion of the edges while cutting is similar to that of the scythe, commencing at the point and terminating at the heel. This wheel is put in motion by the foot, which gives it an easy and rapid motion, and it is believed by good judges, that there is no machine in use that will cut with greater despatch and none that will operate with so little power applied.

CERTIFICATE.

We the subscribers having had an opportunity to use one of William Hovey's newly invented Straw Cutters, at our Stage barn in Worcester, for two or three months past, do not hesitate to pronounce it in our opinion one of the most valuable machines for cutting hay and straw that we have ever used or seen, both for its despatch and ease of operation. Its construction is simple and it can be easily ground and kept in repair.

BURT & BILLINGS.
A. ALLEN & CO.

Worcester, Aug 8, 1839.

In order to insure the faithful manufacture of these machines, the subscriber has entered into an arrangement with Messrs. White & Boyden of Worcester, who have been for many years celebrated manufacturers of machines for shearing cloth, &c. Their knowledge of making shears will enable them to make those knives in a superior manner, and as they will be interested in all the machines that they manufacture the public can more readily depend upon the good quality of the machines.

Orders for the machines manufactured as above, will be immediately supplied by the subscriber, by Messrs. White & Boyden, and by Hovey & Co. at their Agricultural and Garden Seed Warehouse, No. 7 Merchants' Row, near State street, Boston, who are agents for selling said Machines.

WILLIAM HOVEY.

Worcester, Sept. 14, 1839. tf

COPPER PUMPS AND LEAD PIPE.

THE subscribers would most respectfully inform their friends and the public that they continue to manufacture Copper Pumps of superior quality, which they will sell at wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand Lead Pipe, suitable for Pumps and Aqueducts.

All orders for Pumps to be set, or Aqueduct Pipe to be laid, sent by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to; and all work done in the best maner and warranted.

HOUGHTON & JOSLYN.

Holliston, Aug. 15th, 1839. tf aug 17

SMALL IRON BARS.

A NEW and superior article for farmers and gardening purposes.

We have just received a few of these Bars which are excellently adapted for various uses on the farm. For laying stone walls, rooting up stumps of trees, and for many other purposes they will always be found a handy and convenient article.

To market gardeners they will also be found useful in setting bean poles, &c.

Gentlemen and amateurs will find them an excellent instrument for setting dahlia poles, and superseding the use of the common large bars, which are heavy and tiresome to handle. Prices from $1 to $1 50 each.

Wholesale and retail by HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
june 22

A. GILBERT,

HAIR DRESSER AND WIG MAKER,

250 WASHINGTON STREET,

oct 19 *BOSTON.* tf

PAINTS, OIL, DRUGS, & MEDICINES,

FOR SALE by Wheeler & Co., at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, April 20, 1839 tf

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington street, Boston. (Entrance in Temple Avenue—up stairs.) *All individuals can see him alone at any time at the above place.*

Having had twenty years experience, he has afforded relief to 1500 persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him.

☞ The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years; from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is nowable to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath of this city formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum, can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hull's, Read's Spiral Truss, Rundell's do. Salmon's Ball and Socket, Sherman's Patent, French do., Marsh's Improved Truss, Bateman's do. double and single; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, Steeled Shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to one, except when he is permitted to refer to them: it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, March 22, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

dec 7—1y.

PLOUGHS.

DAVID PROUTY, & CO., continue to manufacture PLOUGHS, of the most approved patterns adapted to the different varieties of soil and modes of culture.

They make for plain ground the Sod Plough of extra length, which completely subverts the soil and buries every vestige of vegetable matter beneath the surface, to be decomposed for future use. Also, Ploughs of medium length, which work admirably among rocks and in gravel land.—They enter the ground quick after being thrown out and are easily managed in rough soil. A large lock coulter Plough for bush land, and turnpiking sufficient for ten cattle.

Their side hill Ploughs are excellent where the surface is very sloping and for working on the highways are superior to all others.

Their long experience in the use and manufacture of Ploughs enable them to recommend to purchasers those most suitable for the uses to which they may be applied, and they are confident the public may rely on the superior excellence of those which they may recommend.

Their expanding Cultivators are an admirable article, to aid in the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and all crops planted in hills or drills.

They have also, a newly invented Corn Planter, that deposites the corn in hills or drills and buries it in the best manner. And a machine for Field Sowing, of all kinds of grass seeds, broad cast, as well as for sowing wheat and different kinds of grain.

Castings for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand.

Horse and Hand Rakes, Winnowing Machines, Corn and Cobb Crackers, Cast Iron Hubbs, Hubbs and Axles fitted up from ½ to 3 inch, Pipe Box, do, Friction Rollers for Grindstones, &c &c.

No. 19, NORTH MARKET ST, BOSTON.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.

WE have just received our stock of new white flat Turnip, growth of the present season. This seed was saved from select roots, and is of the best quality. The white flat or globe, is one of the most approved for family use, as is also the red top white, the swan's egg, yellow stone, white stone, and white Dutch—all which are kept of the first quality. The quantity for an acre is one pound.—Price 75 cents per lb.

Constantly on hand the largest assortment of garden, field and flower seeds that can be procured. Also herds grass, blue grass, white clover seed, red clover, lucerne, skinless oat, &c.

Gentlemen who vend seeds, can be furnished on very accommodating terms. The finest variety of Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Radishes, Beets, Peas, Beans, &c. neatly put up in papers for retailing, or if preferred, by the pound or bushel, a price list of which will be furnished on application.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 *Merchants' Row::::Boston.* ☜
aug 3—tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1840.

WE are now daily receiving our supplies of new and fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of all descriptions, of the crop of 1839; nearly all of which are raised expressly for us in this vicinity, and will be warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The assortment comprises Long Blood Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, red white and yellow Onion, Orange Carrot, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Tomato, Radishes, Squashes, &c. Also, Early and Marrow Peas, Beans, &c. The whole being *the most complete* and extensive assortment of seeds to be found in New England.

Boxes of Seeds, containing a full assortment, and suitable for small gardens; also, Boxes of Seeds, of different sizes, for the West India, Southern or Western markets.

Orders from the south or west put up and executed in the most faithful manner, and on the most liberal terms.

*,*Priced Catalogues furnished to dealers on application.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON. ☜

DR. C. ELLIS,

DENTIST,

NO. 2 BUMSTEAD PLACE,

(Near Broomfield Street,)

aug 21 *BOSTON.* tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber has this week received a large and valuable assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which are manufactured of the best Stock, and will be sold very cheap in large or small quantities.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Gentlemens Boots, fine and common, sewed and pegged; Boys Boots, thick and thin; Ladies Leather Shoes and Bootees; Misses and Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes; also Ladies and Misses Kid Shoes, of every description; Gaiter Boots; Moccasins; India Rubber Shoes, &c.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, October 19, 1839.

POETRY.

MILLER'S MILLENIUM.

The Courier in speaking of Mr. Miller's preaching gives the following.

About twenty years ago, an English clergyman, by the name of George S. Faber, published an exposition of the prophecies, which, if we remember right, *proved a failure*; and later still, the Rev. Mr. Irving, a Scotch preacher, agitated the good people of London with fears that the day of judgment was at their very doors. One of the wicked wits of the British metropolis lampooned (wickedly, of course,) this reverend seer, in the London Times, after the following fashion:—

THE MILLENIUM.

Suggested by the late work of the Rev. Mr. Irving, on Prophecy.

A Millenium at hand!—I'm delighted to hear it—
As matters, both public and private, now go,
With multitudes round us all starving, or near it,
A good rich Millenium will come *apropos*.

Only think, Master Fred, what delight to behold,
Instead of thy bankrupt old City of rags,
A bran new Jerusalem, built all of gold,
Sound bullion throughout, from the roof to the flags—

A City where wine and cheap corn* shall abound—
A celestial Cocaigne, on whose buttery shelves
We may swear the best things of this world will be found,
As your Saints seldom fail to take care of themselves!

Thanks, reverend expounder of raptures elysian,†
Divine Squintifobus, who, placed within reach
Of two opposite worlds by a twist of your vision
Can cast, at the same time, a sly look at each;—

Thanks, thanks for the hope thou hast given that we
May, e'en in our own times, a jubilee share,
Which so long has been promised by prophets like thee
And so often has fail'd, we began to despair.

There Whiston,‡ who learnedly took Prince Eugene
For the man who must bring the Millenium about;
There's Faber, whose pious predictions have been
All belied, ere his book's first edition was out:

There was Counsellor Dobbs, too, an Irish M. P.,
Who discoursed on the subject with signal *eclat*,
And each day of his life sat expecting to see
A Millenium break out in the town of Armagh!§

There was also—but why should I burthen my lay
With your Brotheresses, Southcotes, and names less deserving,
When all past Milleniums henceforth must give way
To the last new Millenium of Orator Irving!

Go on, mighty man—doom them all to the shelf,
And, when next thou with Prophecy troublest thy senate,
Oh forget not, I pray thee, to prove that thyself
Art the Beast (chapter iv.) that sees nine ways at once.

*"A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny." Rev. vi. 6.

†See the Oration of this Rev. Gentleman, where he describes the connubial joys of Paradise, and paints the angels hovering around "each happy fair."

‡When Whiston presented to Prince Eugene his Essay, in which he attempted to connect his victories over the Turks with Revelation, the Prince is said to have replied, that "he was not aware he had ever had the honor of being known to St. John."

§Mr. Dobbs was a member of the Irish Parliament, and on all other subjects but the Millenium, a very sensible person. He chose Armagh as the scene of the Millenium, on account of the name Armageddon, mentioned in Revelation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAFTON, Feb. 4th 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir. In perusing the columns of your paper I find some who appear to be disposed to advise you in respect to its contents, one if I mistake not wants Jonathan Slick left out and more farming matter substituted in the stead—and your old friend from Framingham, although pretty well satisfied with your valuable paper, seems to think that not quite so much of Jonathan Slick would do full as well. But sir, for my own part I am well pleased with your paper—Notwithstanding I dont think Jonathan is quite so smart as Jack Downing us'd to be—nevertheless I see that you take an independent stand in regard to your paper and I think that if you try'd to please all, that you would come off as bad as the old man and his Ass that I us'd to read about in the spelling book that in trying to please every body he pleas'd nobody and lost his Ass into the bargain.—But, sir, I like your views of farming for by farming and the sweat of my brow I have gain'd a livelihood, and as your old friend Taylor in one of his temperance lectures said I have got some sweat yet.

Yr's, truly,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE CULTIVATOR.

We are pleased that we please our Grafton subscriber and we hope his townsmen will be pleased.

We should like to know his name. We should have had less difficulty in this inquiry some thirty years ago when we spent a pleasant winter there as a pedagogue, and if we recollect aright nearly the whole population bore the name of Wood, or of Leland. Names and occupations have changed much in 30 years. Grafton has now a great manufacturing population, and we see she has the honor of furnishing this year a Senator for the County, from one of the said names.

We must peep at Grafton again.—She has lands quite equal to any we have seen in the County, and her manufacturers afford her a ready market for all her surplus produce.

A letter from London, received by the last arrival, says—

"There is a great dispute as to the way in which the Queen shall be married.—The bride, according to the ceremonial of the church of England, says that she will 'love, honor, and *obey*' her husband.—Prince Albert will be his wife's subject, so they say that she *must not* promise to 'obey' him—as if political obedience was a thing identical with the obedience of a wife to her husband."

It is very hard work to be funny when your head aches, and your boot pinches

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, Thursday, Feb. 4. Mr. Tappan gave his views at some length in relation to certain petitions sent him from Ohio, and declined to present them.

These petitions were from the abolitionists of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, signed by both males and females. Mr. Tappan went into an explanation of his views upon the subject. He held the right of petition sacred upon every subject, respecting which it is proper for people to petition. If the people of Ohio had any particular grievance to petition against, he would cheerfully present their petitions. But in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia, it was none of their concern.

As to the female signers of these petitions, I have a word to say. Nature seems to have given to the male sex the exclusive powers of government, by giving to that sex the physical strength and energy which the exercise of those powers calls into constant and active exertion.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Webster, was taken up and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire whether the laws respecting vessels propelled by steam do not require amendment, and whether it be not expedient, among other provisions, to make the following, viz:—

1st. That the owners or masters of all steamboats or vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers, or of goods, wares, or merchandise, or of both, for hire, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes, common carriers thereon, and shall be liable to all the duties and responsibilities imposed on such carriers by the common law. And every restriction, limitation, or qualification, of any such duties and responsibilities, by any special notice or contract, or other proceeding on the part of such carriers, shall be deemed utterly void, and of no validity or force, or effect whatever.

2d. That whenever any loss, damage, or injury, shall occur to any passenger, or to any goods, wares or merchandise, on board of any such steamboat or other vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, from fire or steam, or collision with any other vessel, the same shall be deemed full *prima facie* evidence of negligence sufficient to charge the proprietors of such steamboat or other vessel propelled by steam, and those in their employment, with the full amount of such loss or damage, or injury, until they shall show, beyond any reasonable doubt, that no negligence whatever had occurred on their part.

3d. That if any inspector, or inspectors, appointed under the law to which this is a supplement, shall carelessly or negligently perform the duties required of them by law, or shall make or sign any certificate required by the same act, knowing the same to contain any false statement, he and they shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding $500, and by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, according to the aggravation of the offence, and shall also be liable in civil action to all damages which shall be occasioned thereby to any person or persons whatever; and that the committee be instructed farther to inquire and report to the Senate what judicial decisions have been made under the existing law, and especially whether it has been the effect of any such decision to render the existing law inoperative in any part of the country.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the President of the United States:—

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

I lay before you a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, with several documents annexed, by which it will be seen that judicial constructions have been given to the existing laws for the collection of imposts, affecting extensively and injuriously the accruing revenue.

They embrace, with many others, two important articles of linens, woollens, and cottons; the two last of which are often treated as silks, because that material constitutes a component part of them, and thus exempted them from duty altogether. Assessments of duties, which have prevailed for years, and, in some cases since the passage of the laws themselves, are in this manner altered, and uncertainty and litigation introduced in regard to the future.

The effects which these proceedings have already produced in diminishing the amount of the revenue, and which are likely to increase hereafter, deserve your early consideration.

I have therefore deemed it necessary to bring the matter to your notice, with a view to such legislative action as the exigencies of the case may in your judgment require. It is not believed that any law which can now be passed upon the subject, can affect the revenue favorably for several months to come, and could not, therefore, be safely regarded as a substitute for the early provision of certain and adequate means to enable the Treasury to guard the public credit, and meet promptly and faithfully any deficiency that may occur in the revenue, from whatever cause they may arise.

The reasons in favor of the propriety of adopting, at an early period, proper measures for that purpose, were explained by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and recommended to your attention by myself. The experience of the last two months, and especially the recent decisions of the courts, with the continued suspension of specie payments by the banks over large sections of the United States, operating unfavorably upon the revenue, have greatly strengthened the views then taken of the subject.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Feb 4, 1840.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, from the military committee, introduced, on leave, a bill provided for the raising of 1600 men to serve against the Florida Indians; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Petriken, on leave, introduced a bill to repeal an act to release from duty, iron prepared for and actually laid on railways or inclined plans, approved 14th July, 1832, and to graduate the duty to be paid on such iron hereafter imported from foreign countries; it was twice read and referred to the committee on manufactures.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 8. In the Senate. The bill relating to the jurisdiction of Jutices of the Peace was read again, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Loring, of Hingham, reported the militia bill, which was almost passed last year, with amendments. It was re-committed, with instructions to have it printed.

On motion of Mr. Wheelock, of Warwick, it was ordered that the Committee on Agriculture consider the expediency of extending the time for receiving the claims of the several towns against the Commonwealth, for bounty paid for the production of wheat.

Monday, Feb. 10. In the Senate, petitions presented:—

By Mr. Russell, a petition of the Charlestown Bank, for reduction of their capitol.

Sundry petitions, resolves, orders, &c. were received from the House, and severally referred in concurrence.

Mr. Morey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a Fire Department in Charlestown, and it was ordered to a second reading without amendment.

Mr. Savage, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported an order of notice on the petition of Cyrus Alger and others. Accepted.

Mr. Morey presented a remonstrance of Robert G. Shaw and others, against the passage of the resolves concerning steamboats.

Mr. Morey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on an order of the 31st ult., a bill relating to Turnpike Corporations, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Whitmarsh—

Ordered, That the Committee on agriculture consider the expediency of repealing the law granting a bounty on wheat.

Committees were apointed on the part of the Senate, on the resolves of New Jersey.

Also, on the resolves of Missouri, Maine, and Vermont, relating to the Public Lands of the United States.

After considerable discussion, the report was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Harmony Grove Cemetry, was read again and ordered to a third reading.

The report on the petition of Allen Hinckley and others, was read again and accepted.

The report on the petition of Joseph Fawcett and others, was read again and accepted.

The resolve to purchase the fourteenth Report of the Prison Diciplne Society, was passed over.

The consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Choate, to the bill concerning the powers of Trustees, was resumed, and the question being stated, said amendment was adopted; the bill was then further amended, and the question being stated on its passage to a third reading, it was determined in the negative.

The amendment was to enable trustees to dispose of the real or personal property entrusted to them, by permission of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Morey said that he had but little more to say on this subject in addition to what he had advanced on Saturday; but he thought that as the subject was of great importance, it would be well to look at the reasons which he had assigned in support of his position. Trustees, holding property by that law, as amended, were not at liberty to improve it. If a purchase is to be made, the Trustee is prohibited from availing himself of the property in his charge for the advantage of the minor or other for whom he may hold. He argued at great length the propriety and expediency of extending the powers of Trustees.

Mr. Sumner said that he should vote in favor of the amendment. He was favorable to the provisions of the bill, and thought also that some farther powers should be granted to Trustees. He was opposed to placing the power in the Supreme Judicial Court, on the ground that it had already too much power, and owing to the expense attending suits in chancery he thought it would be much more advantageous to all parties to vest the power in the Judges of Probate in the several counties. These Judges know all about the affairs of the counties in which they reside, are long in office, and are, in a business point of view, better qualified, and it will be a saving of great expense to all concerned. He was opposed to extending the equity powers of the Supreme Court. While such powers are gradually falling into decay in England, and in several States of the Union, it appears to be revived in Massachusetts. It should be carefully watched.

Mr. Pratt was in favor of the amendment. He thought to allow Trustees the power to borrow money, on trust property was going too far. He was aware that petitions had been presented praying the Legislature to impower Trustees to borrow money, and that such petition had prevailed; but in order to avoid this for the future, he was in favor of vesting the power in the Supreme Court. This court will see that the interest of all parties are properly regarded. The Judged of Probate are but one in each county, and if the power be vested in them, you give them equity jurisdiction.

Mr. Upton hoped that the amendment would not prevail. He was opposed to giving the property to Trustees to speculate with at their discretion. Some Trustees may ask for power to sell trust property here, and invest the money thus raised in Michigan or the Tremont House, to the injury of the real owner. He was opposed to special legislation.

Also, in concurrence, a communication from the Governor of Ohio, relating to the N. E. Boundary, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmiting a statement of the expenses of the astronomical, and other surveys in progress, which was referred to the committee on salaries, with instructions to print the same.

Ordered, in concurrence that the committee on Agriculture consider the expediency of repealing the law granting a bounty on wheat.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, submitted an order for instructing the committee on the subject of the business of the session to report specifically at the earliest possible time on the subject embraced in said order.

The report on the public printing made on Saturday was accepted.

Resolves of the State of New Jersey relative to the rejection of their Representatives in Congress, came down from the Senate—referred to a special joint committee, Messrs. J. S. Williams and Lincoln being appointed on the part of the Senate; and, in concurrence, Messrs. Parsons, of Boston, Hobart, of Abington, B. Mudge, of Lynn, Smith, of Salem, and Low, of Lunenburg, were joined on the part of the House.

Mr. Parsons, at his request, was excused from serving on the committee, but the vacancy was not filled up.

Resolves of the States of Missouri, Maine, and Vermont, relating to the public lands of the United States, came down from the Senate referred to a special joint committee. Messrs. Hubbard and May being appointed on the part of the Senate, and in concurrence, Messrs. Putnam, of Danvers, Spaulding, of Carlisle, Healey, of Boston, Farris, of Plymouth, and Palfrey, of Salem, were joined on the part of the House.

A long discussion ensued on the question of revoking the Charter of the Boston Medical society and the day was spent in it.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY. The following article comes to our hand from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers:—

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of Dropsy being suddenly relieved by the means of the bark of common Elder. One a woman advanced in years, in the last stage of disease. The other a young woman who had been confined to her bed, for nearly twelve months and whose strength was nearly exhausted, is now wholly free from dropsy and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravating have been cured by the same. The recipe is:—Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white common Elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine twenty-four hours, take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; but, if more convenient, in the morning or part about noon, on an empty stomach. The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the pressed juice from the leaves (full grown) which had been used with success when wine could not be procured, is, that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend *nutricious aliment* as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility. The bark and leaves of the elder have been long known as powerful evacuants and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effects is esteemed and has been found dangerous in some cases. [Philad. Courier.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON. The income for the year ending 30th of September, was $43,025,32—disbursements, $38,392,05—leaving a balance of profits amounting to $4,633,27.

The number of convicts in the Prison on the 1st day of October, 1833, was three hundred and two. Since that time one has been received from jail, and one hundred and four on sentence, making the whole number confined during any time of the past year, four hundred and seven. During the same period, seventy-seven have been discharged on the expiration of their sentences, seven by pardon or remission, and five have died, making a total of eighty-nine, and leaving three hundred and eighteen in prison at this time. Of the one hundred and four received during the past year, four are under the sentence for crimes against the person, and one hundred for offences against morals and property.

Of the convicts received during the past year, twenty-nine are natives of Massachusetts, fifty-four are natives of other states of the Union, and twenty are foreigners.

THE NEW JERSEY QUESTION. The Washington correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, under date of Jan. 29th, says, 'The committee of elections, I understand, yesterday came to the determination not to make a report as to the rights of the seats, pending the investigation—or rather they could not get a majority to agree to any report. Four were in favor of reporting that the commissioned members were entitled upon the credentials, and as many that Vroom & Co., claiming to have received a majority of all the votes, were entitled. Mr. Campbell, who holds the balance of power, is opposed to making any report until the merits of the case are investigated, and therefore voted against both propositions.'

A tavern keeper named Loveless, in Havana, Chemung Co. N. Y. has been arrested with a large quantity of counterfeit bills upon him.

The Hingham Patriot has preserved this:

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LEE. The brave but eccentric General Lee, who was an Englishman by birth, had so little regard to the rules of politeness and civility, that he always spoke his opinions unreservedly, without regarding the offence or pain they might excite. Being one night at Albany, drinking with an old Scotch officer, when he began to mellow with the wine, he told his companion that he had one fault, which he begged him to overlook, which was to abuse the Scotch when he was in liquor. In truth, replied the officer, I shall readily forgive your fault, if you will overlook mine; it is when I hear any person impertinently abusing Scotchmen or Scotland, whether I am drunk or sober, I cannot refrain from laying my cane soundly over his shoulders. Now I will readily pardon your fault, if you will pardon mine. This seasonable hint made the General very polite the remainder of the night.

The English, in their late conquest of Kernaul, Indoostan, found immense treasures. Beside £150,000 in specie, a letter says:—

"We have already 500 or 600 brass guns, and stores, which for quality and excellence, almost beat the arsenal at Fort George, and the treasure alone amounts to nearly £1,000,000 sterling.—There is powder enough in the fort to blow the whole of India to the North Pole. The military stores are sufficient to supply 100,000 men for two years.—There are about 500 suits of complete armor, beautiful things, and swords (Damascus blades) worth 40 and £50 each. The Rajah has a pair of pistols, the butt, barrels, and every other part, except the springs, are of solid gold, with pure agates as substitutes for flints."

THE ANTHRACITE FURNACE. A committee, consisting of Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Biddle, Isaac Lea, Jesse Richards, J. M. Sanderson, and Dr. Benjamin Kugler, visited, last week, the anthracite furnace of Mr. William Lyman, of Pottsville. They report in enthusiastic praise in favor of the success of smelting iron with anthracite coal, a great result for the rich coal regions of Pennsylvania. After having their feelings thus warmed with delight in inspecting the furnace, they partook of a sumptuous supper at the residence of Mr. Lyman, drank toasts, made speeches, and thus especially remembered the Key-Stone:

Old Pennsylvania. Her sons, like her soil, a rough outside, but solid stuff within—plenty of coal to warm her friends—plenty of Iron to cool her enemies.

MR. PHTM. "Can you inform me," said a quizzical, jocular mate of a steamboat the other day, addressing a fine, good-hearted, gentlemanly Frenchman on the Levee—"Can you inform me where Mr. Phtm lives?"

"Mr. who, sair?"

"Mr. Phtm," continued the wag, giving the unpronounceable name his imagination had created almost any pronounciation.

"Mr. Pupem, eh?" rejoined the polite Frenchman.

"No, Phtm."

"You mean Pickem, sair."

"Mr. Phtm is the gentleman I want to find."

"Pickem? Pupem? Vill you be so kind as to pronounce him once more, several times?"

"Mr. Phtm."

"No sair, I have never heard of no such name, d——d, nevare. He must be one d——n Choctaw," muttered the badly quizzed Frenchman as he walked off.— [Picayune.

VIRGINIA SENATOR. Two ballotings were had in the legislature of Virginia, on Thursday, for the purpose of electing a Senator of the U. S. In the first balloting Mason, (dem,) received 79 votes, Rives, 83, scattering 4; on the second ballott, one of the scattering votes was given to Mason, which left the result, Mason, 80—Rives 83, with 3 scattering. On Friday the voting was resumed. Four ballotings gave precisely the same result, in each instance Mason had 81 votes, Rives, 82, with three scattering. Further trial was then postponed until the next day.

REPEAL OF THE FIFTEEN GALLON ACT. This Act, which has caused so much contention in the community, was repealed yesterday by the Senate in concurrence with the House, by a decisive vote of 27 to 10, majority 17. It only waits the signature of the Governor, which will be promptly given. The repeal takes effect in thirty days by law. It is unconditional, and with it will expire all the pending actions, about 500, in the Commonwealth. [Post.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. A sad accident occurred this morning at the ruins of the fire in Gold street, which occurred last evening. Two or more persons went within the walls to search for old iron, &c. and while they were thus engaged, the walls fell, instantly killing one man, and so severely injuring the other that he is since dead. It is feared but not known that others are still under the ruins. [N. Y. paper.

Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, a highly respectable citizen of Dracut in this State, committed suicide on Thursday night by hanging himself. He was a man in easy circumstances, and no reason can be given for the act, except the one always to be supposed to exist in such cases—alienation of mind.

Two hundred German emigrants, who were passengers in the steamer Belle, recently lost on the Mississippi, had with them a large amount of money, which was destroyed in the boat. One man alone lost $16,000 in gold.

Some one inquires,—"What *gal* is that of whom all the Bachelors are afraid?"—And answers, con-ju-*gal*

A highly successful experiment has been made in London, for the production of gas from water and tar combined. The gas burned with a flame as pure and bright as that from coal, while the expense of its production is much less, and the process is much more simple and expeditious. It was estimated that gas from tar and water could be furnished at one third of the price charged for coal gas by the companies.

"*Hold me, six men—I'm the maddest.*" The following very flattering picture of a member of the Legislature of Florida, is drawn by the editor of the Apalachicola Gazette: "About the last we saw of 'the honorable gentleman from Franklin,' on the first day of the session, was in the midst of an election *scrimmage* at a drinking establishment, not twenty miles from home. With his coat off, his sleeves rolled up, and a bandanna which he had borrowed from his friend, the butcher, round his waist, he was calling loudly that the bystanders might hold him in, lest he should fight some one!"

According to the Baltimore Clipper, the editor of the Buffalonian is desperately in love—hear him—

She carried a muff resembling in color the wild deer of the forest—a boa of the same encircled her neck. How we envied it. Her neat little foot carried a morocco shoe lined with fur—her ancle—as we fail in our description—we cannot do her justice.

'Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eyes.'
"Who can tell us her name?"

Zeki says he knows her—she's from Baltimore, where such angels are common—her name is Sukey Snivel, and she stutters.

A down-easter advertises for a wife in the following manner:

"Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed with comfortable fixins, five hundred dollars in the hard pewter; one that's had the measles and understands tendin' children, can find a customer for life by writin' a small *billy dux*, addressed to Q. Z., and stickin' it in a crack of Uncle Ebenezer's barn, back side, joining the hog-pen."

YOU NAUGHTY OLD BACHELOR. John Smith has commenced a paper at Athens, Geo., under this motto:

The happiest life that e're can be led,
Is always to Court, and never to Wed.

John, that's no way to get favor with the ladies. If they stand on their reserved rights you'll have precious little courting to do.

An imp in-CAR-NATE. We have lately seen, says the Philadelphia Ledger, a young gentleman, aged about six months, whose place of nativity was on the railroad, in the time of a passage between New York and Philadelphia. He is a fine, chubby little sinner, and promises to be a *rale* go-ahead fellow hereafter.

The town of Litchfield, Conn. has voted that every person in that town shall have the privilege of retailing ardent spirit. The President of a Temperance Society introduced the measure *on the ground* that it is better to carry forward moral reform without compulsion.

The Picayune gives the following poetical description of a "down east beauty."

Her hair is of a rich, dark brown,
Cerulean is her eye,
Her cheek as soft as cygnet's down,
Her lips like—*pumpkin pie.*

Rencontre. A gentlemen riding in his sleigh, the other night, out of Pottsville, Pa., came near being upset by a huge bear, which had come down from the snow-covered mountains in search of food.

Some fifteen citizens of Tennessee have sent a petition to the Legislature of that State, containing a request that that body *immediately adjourn*, and no longer remain at Nashville, "*doing nothing.*"

The Times thinks a man should not carry an umbrella under his cloak for fear of wetting it.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank